PROPERTY OF

THE

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, *February* 17, 1747.

From the American Magazine, *Novemb.* 1746.

HISTORY OF FEMALE DRESS.

MY Buſineſs To day is chiefly with the Ladies, on whoſe Dreſs I intend to treat with the ſame Delicacy and Tenderneſs, as I ſhould uſe, in my approach to their pretty Perſons.

In remarking on the antient Female Dreſs, it is difficult to carry the retroſpect far back, without ſetting the Fair Inheritors in a Light that, at this Time of Day, would not be eſteemed decent. I own, I am not clear to whom we were firſt indebted for regular Cloathing; it is moſt probable to the *Romans*; but the Dreſs moſt in Vogue for ſome Centuries, was that wore by our *Saxon* Anceſtors: It conſiſted of a limp Stay, Jump, or Bodice, a kind of Mantle thrown over the Head and Shoulders, and a light Petticoat, reaching ſomewhat lower down than the Calf of the Leg; the Furniture of the Feet and Legs compos'd of dreſs'd Skins, open before, and drawn together with Lacing, perhaps an Imitation of the *Roman* Buſkin, and wore indifferently by both Sexes. In the 9th Century, by the Addreſs of the Great King *Alfred*, Peace, and regular Government became eſtabliſh'd; and, in Conſequence thereof, Commerce began to extend itſelf, and Arts and Sciences to flouriſh. As Men grew rich and ingenious, ſomething new always preſented, wherewith to decorate and oblige the Ladies: And they, in return of Gratitude to their generous Benefactors, became ſtudious how to apply their Gifts, ſo as might at once render themſelves more amiable, and expreſs their Regard for the kind Donors. This naturally enough produc'd an Attention to Dreſs; and we accordingly find, that between this and the *Norman* Conqueſt, the Ladies were very richly ornamented. From the *Norman* Conqueſt, down to the Beginning of the 17th Century, the general Manner of the Ladies Dreſs was much the ſame; and, as now, particularly affecting Shape; which was very diſtinctly ſhewn at their Waiſts and Arms, by their Garments being fitted thereto, much in the ſame Manner as our modern riding Habits; a Linen Ruff about their Necks, that juſt left expos'd ſo much of their Boſoms, as might give Opportunity to decorate them with a Kind of Pearl Solitaire. Their Heads were dreſs'd with a back Coif, the Hair comb'd up full before, and a Steeple Hat finiſh'd the pretty Pyramid. I am in a good deal of doubt, whether the Dreſs eſſentially alter'd till the Reſtoration, notwithſtanding the Portraits of *Rubens* and *Vandike*; who, I am apt to think, from various Circumſtances, rather employ'd their fine Imaginations to render our Females perfectly amiable, than to paint them in the Faſhion of the Age; ſince ſeveral cotemporary Women of Faſhion, painted by meaner Hands, appear in the old Garb. And I gueſs, that ſuch Painters who wanted Fancy, naturally drew after the Object that preſented; and thence concluded, that *Vandike*, eſpecially, has ſhewn us how Women ought to be dreſs'd to the beſt Advantage; meaner Hands, how they were dreſs'd. However that be, there is a certain Grace and Propriety in *Vandike*'s Drapery, that in real Dreſs merits Imitation; while ſome Part of the real Dreſs is juſtly enough exploded, as wanting the Advantage both of Grace and Propriety: The Ruff in particular, which was not only aukward, but likewiſe buried under it a very graceful Part of a fine Lady; and which ſhe might expoſe without Cenſure.

At the Reſtoration this Thought ſtruck the Female Beauties, and they imitated every Thing that was fine in *Vandike*'s Drapery; and had they ſtood there, would have handed down to us all that's graceful in Dreſs: But thro' a Kind of Libertiniſm, peculiar to the Times, they degenerated by Degrees into palpable Indecency; which held as long as that Turn of Thinking was admir'd by the Men, which is never long. One Extreme naturally enough produces another; from being too looſe and expos'd, they became too ſtiff and confin'd: Indecency occaſion'd their loſing Sight of *Vandike*'s Model, and then Shame, of Decency; and having thenceforward no certain Rule to dreſs by, it was mere Accident for ſome Time how they dreſs'd.

At the Revolution a War commenc'd with *France*; and that happening not much to our Advantage, the *French* Ladies took it into their Heads to bully the *Engliſh* Ladies in their Dreſs, as much as the *French* Armies did ours in the Field; and in the Pride of their Hearts, elevated themſelves to an exalted Magnitude, not only by the Help of high heeled Shoes, but alſo by erecting little Caſtles on the Tops of their Heads; by this Means, raiſing themſelves from, perhaps, 4 Feet 8 Inches, to an Equality with the talleſt Grenadier in their Army. Advice hereof coming by the Way of *Holland*, immediately the *Britiſh* Ladies ſounded to Arms, and in little more than a Month's Time became a Match for the *Gauls*. In this hoſtile State they continued, till the Peace put an End to the Conteſt; when, by mutual Conſent, they ſhrunk on both Sides into their natural Stature.

On reſuming the War under Queen *Anne*, the ſprightly *Gauls* ſet their little Wits to Work again, and invented a wonderful Machine, commonly call'd a *Hoop Petticoat*. In this fine Scheme they had more Views than one; they had compar'd their own Climate and Conſtitution with that of the *Britiſh*; and finding both warmer, they naturally enough concluded, that would only be pleaſingly cool to them, which would perhaps give the *Britiſh* Ladies the Rheumatiſm; and that if they once got them off their Legs, they ſhould have them at Advantage. Beſides, they had been informed, tho' falſely, that the *Britiſh* Ladies had not good Legs, and then, at all Events, this Scheme would expoſe them. With theſe pernicious Views, they ſet themſelves to work, and form'd a Rotund, of near 7 Yards about, and ſent the Pattern over by the *Suſſex* Smugglers, with an Intent that it ſhould be ſeiz'd, and expos'd to public View; which happen'd accordingly, and made its firſt Appearance at a great Man's Houſe on that Coaſt, whoſe Lady claim'd it as her peculiar Property. In it ſhe firſt ſtruck at Court, what the Learned in Dreſs call, a bold Stroke; and was, thereupon, conſtituted General of the *Britiſh* Ladies during the War. Upon the Whole, this Invention did not anſwer; the *Ladies* ſuffer'd a little the firſt Winter, but after that, were ſo thoroughly harden'd, that they improv'd upon the Contrivers, by adding near two Yards to its Extenſion; and the Duke of *Marlborough* having, about the ſame Time, beat the *French*, the *Gallic* Ladies dropt their Pretenſions, and left the *Britiſh* Miſtreſſes of the Field; the Tokens whereof are wore in Triumph to this Day, having out laſted the Colours in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and almoſt that great General's Glory. The Peace of *Utrecht* brought with it a Ceſſation between the contending Heroines, and a ſeeming Tranquility enſued, which continued many Years. At length the gay, reſtleſs *Gauls*, began to practice again; and their Scheme now was, to cover their own Shame at the Expence of the innocent *Britons*. A warm young King had ſet his Courtiers none of the beſt Examples, and of a ſudden, the Ladies of Quality began to look a little out of Shape. To avoid this Change being readily perceived, they invented a looſe Dreſs, and called it a *Robe de Chambre*; *Angliceè*, a *Sack*. They perceived, at the ſame Time, that to give it a modiſh Run in foreign Courts, would prevent its being [illegible] particularly [illegible]

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effect this, they drew in a certain Lady, the Wiſe of an Alderman of *London*, to uſe her Intereſt to get it recommended; and for Encouragement, made her a Preſent, not only of a very fine Sack, but alſo of another like whimſical Invention; which when put on, made her Phyſiognomy appear like a Sheep's Head, with the curl'd Wool playing round the Face. These all, Oaf as ſhe was, ſhe approv'd, recommended, and enforc'd ſo ſtrongly, that the Point was carried; and thence forward, a Kind of new Creation ſprung up amongſt us; and the *Engliſh* Shape, Plainneſs, and Delicacy, was hid in a Kind of unnatural Incumbrance; and the Ladies Faces, as it were, loſt in a Cloud. When this Point was carried, another took Place; *Gallick* Invention was not yet at a Stand. The *French* Prieſts perceived eaſily enough what the Ladies were driving at; and to make the moſt of them, began to harangue warmly againſt the new Faſhions. The Ladies thereupon prayed a Truce, which was conſented to, on Condition that they took upon them the external Appearance of ſome Holy Order; which being agreed to, produc'd this other Whim, called a *Capuchin*; which recommended itſelf here, on Account of the little Hood hanging down ready to receive Love Scrolls, or other Maſculine Benevolences, Gifts, or Intimations. We ſee now the *Britiſh* Ladies before us transform'd into true *Gauls*; wanting nothing but their painted Faces to render them genuine *French* Puppets. They have, indeed, by Degrees, unſheep'd themſelves a little, by leaving off the Forward Curls; but there remains enough, upon the Whole, to ſhew that they are ſtill the Slaves of *French* Whims, Fancies, and Conceits.

G E N O A, *October* 9.

THE Engliſh Ships now ſuffer the Veſſels laden with Proviſions to enter the Port, provided they have Paſſports from the Auſtrian General, or Commiſſary of War. The Fortreſs of Savona continues to be guarded by the Troops of the Republic. The Empreſs Queen has diſpenſed with the Government's giving it up, and her Majeſty has not thought proper that her Troops ſhould join in the Siege of it, they being ſo much wanted to execute other Meaſures that have been concerted.

Paris, October 21. The two Sons of the Pretender paſſed this Day thro' this City in a Coach and Six, in their Way to Fontainbleau, to wait on his Majeſty. The eldeſt brought with him one Macdonald of Barriſdale, and his Son, Priſoners, concerning whom there are various Reports and ſome that are very improbable. The Camerons, who are come over with the Pretender's Son, will have Penſions ſettled upon them.

Out of the many Letters that daily arrive from the Army, there are but very few that give us any Reputation by the Battle of the 11th. It ſeems we have ſacrificed 8 or 9000 Men, in order to kill 4 or 5000 of the Enemy, without receiving any one Advantage, except that of paying very dear for an imaginary Victory.

L O N D O N, *October* 25.

Some Letters in Town, of good Authority, ſay, that the King of Sardinia has actually reſigned the Command of the Army to Count Brown, the Auſtrian General, who, we hear, has paſſed the Var, and enter'd Provence, at the Head of an Army of 40,000 Men; and that another Body of Troops was order'd to follow them immediately.

It is ſaid that his Majeſty has granted a Pardon to Charles Boyd, Eſq; who was in the Rebellion with his Father, and that he will go to Jamaica, and have 200l. per Annum allowed him.

His Majeſty's Ship the Ambuſcade is arrived at Plymouth, and has brought in a French Privateer Snow, of 8 Carriage Guns, 8 Swivels, and 100 Men, which ſhe took on the 19th Inſtant off the Ediſton.

The Fly Privateer, Capt. Dyke, is arrived at Briſtol, from a Cruize, and has brought in two Prizes, viz. the St. Eſprit, and the St. John Baptiſt, both bound from Bayonne to Nantz.

By private Letters from Vienna we learn, that the Empreſs Queen is extremely piqued at the Facility with which the Dutch Generals gave up Namur and its Caſtle to the French. When her Imperial Majeſty had heard that the Citadel had ſurrender'd, ſhe ſaid to Count d' Ulefeldt, "The Dutch, without doubt, pretend to force me into a Peace, by delivering up all my ſtrong Places to the French; but they are greatly miſtaken; for they put me, on the contrary, under the Neceſſity of rejecting all Propoſitions, and of continuing the War in Concert with Great-Britain and the King of Sardinia with more Vigour than I have hitherto done. I am but too ſenſible of what has paſſed, even in the leaſt to retract from this Determination, or to give Ear to Propoſitions as contrary to my Glory as my Dignity; nor am I apprehenſive leſt my Allies ſhould act differently, &c."

It was the Baron de Reiſchach who brought the News of, and at the ſame time made [illegible] in relation to the Reduction of Namur.

The Right Hon. the Lords of the Admiralty have acquainted the Merchants, that the Convoy for the Leeward Iſlands will be ready to depart with the Trade in 20 Days from the 23d Inſtant.

Their Lordſhips have alſo given Notice, that the Convoy for Virginia, will be ready to depart in fourteen Days.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague.

So many Affairs are on the Carpet in the Courts intereſted in Peace or War, that Things will be in a ſtrange Combuſtion next Year. The Machinations and Contrivances formed by the Courts of France and Berlin, were never of ſo extraordinary a Nature as at preſent, and they will ſhortly diſcover themſelves. In the mean time the Public may be amuſed with what paſſes in the Temple of Concord, that is to ſay at Breda. People here flatter themſelves, that the Conferences would have begun after Compliments had *Paſſed* between the Plenipotentiaries of England and Holland, and the Miniſter of France; they even expected, that the Affair of the Armiſtice would have been regulated in the Space of Eight Days at furtheſt; and that Louis the well Beloved would, with a good Grace, and that he might not be hated by the Republic, have evacuated at leaſt a Part of the Low Countries, to the End that the Allied Army might have been treated with Hoſpitality and had Quarters given it: In ſhort the Members of the Government have put their Truſt in God, and their Faith and Hope in the Promiſes and Integrity of the moſt Chriſtian Court, though hitherto France has Granted nothing; and what is more, will never grant any Thing of this Nature, as the beſt Advices from Verſailles aſſure us. Since the Conqueſt of the Town and Citadel of Namur; ſince the Biſhop of Rennes has found the Method of bringing over his Catholic Majeſty, and attaching him as effectually to the Court of Verſailles, as was Philip the Fifth; ſince, in ſhort, the ſtrong and hearty Aſſurances which the King of Pruſſia has, in a repeated Manner, and within a few Days, given his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, to make a common Cauſe with him, the French Miniſtry carry their heads very high: The Marquis d' Argenſon talks in a lofty menacing Strain, and 'tis now whiſpered at the French Court, that a new Enterprize is formed againſt Bohemia and Auſtria. Beware then leſt Germany pay the Price of her Liberty to her Credulity, and leſt the Empire ſhould be ravaged on the one Side by an Army of 70,000 French, who, 'tis ſaid, are to aſſemble on the Rhine, and by another ſtill more numerous, who, as Mediatrix, will iſſue forth from its Northern Dens. This is no chimerical Affair, but the Reſult of ſerious Meditations and ſtudied Projects, which will, we are aſſured, be put in Execution the next Campaign by the declared Enemies of the public Tranquility.

Extract of a Letter from Inverneſs, dated October 4.

"We have very bad Weather here, the Mountains being all cover'd with Snow, and the Corn uncut below it; but lower down the Country the Harveſt is all in, and they have a very good Crop."

Carliſle, Sept. 27. The Method taken by the Rebels here, under Sentence of Death, to make their Eſcape, is quite new, and reckoned a moſt extraordinary Invention, as, by no other Inſtrument than a Caſe Knife, a drinking Glaſs and a Silk Handkerchief, ſeven of them in one Night, had ſawn off their Irons thus: They laid the Silk Handkerchief ſingle over the mouth of the Glaſs, but ſtretch'd it as much as it would bear, and tied it hard at the Bottom of the Glaſs, then they ſtruck the Edge of the Knife on the mouth of the Glaſs (thus covered with the Handkerchief to prevent Noiſe) till it became a Saw, with which they cut their Irons till it was blunt, and then had Recourſe to the Mouth of the Glaſs again to renew the Teeth of the Saw; and ſo completed their Deſign by Degrees. This being done in the Dead of the Night, and many of them at work together, the little Noiſe they made

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was overheard by the Centinels; who informed their Officers of it, they quietly Doubled their Guard, and gave the Rebels no Diſturbance till Morning; when it was diſcovered that ſeven of them were looſe, and that others had been trying the ſame Trick. 'Tis remarkable that a Knife will not cut a Handkerchief when ſtruck upon it in this Manner.

Dublin, October 14. We hear from Cork, that laſt Week the Peri Galley, of Briſtol, bound from thence to the Weſt-Indies, was overſet a few Hours after ſhe left the Port, and inſtantly went to the Bottom. There was a Veſſel in Company, who endeavoured to ſave the Crew, but could not come time enough to their Aſſiſtance, ſo that every one periſhed.

B O S T O N, January 5.

By a Letter from Portſmouth in New Hampſhire, dated the 2d Inſtant, we have Advice, that on Monday laſt arrived there the Sloop Abigail, George Mitchel, Eſq; Commander, in 14 Days from Annapolis Royal: That the ſaid Sloop had been ſent thither by the Government of New Hampſhire, with about 100 Soldiers who are come back; the Reaſon whereof, by the ſaid Letter, we don't hear: But that on their Return they put into St. John's Harbour, where they anchor'd about a League up the River; while they lay there, early one Morning, they diſcover'd a Snow at Anchor at the Mouth of the Harbour; upon which they mann'd the Boat, and ſent her to make Diſcovery what ſhe was; who return'd after ſome Time, and inform'd that they were French: Upon which Orders were given to man out the Boat again with 8 Men double arm'd, to go and take her: That about an Hour after they were gone off they diſcover'd from the Sloop the Snow under ſail, but could ſee nothing of the Boat; upon which they brought the Sloop to ſail and went after her; but as it was then Tide of Flood, and but little Wind, they made it Sun-down before they got to the Harbour's Mouth; the Snow being then a conſiderable Way out to Sea, and having ſo much the ſtart of them and night coming on, they ſoon loſt her. The Boat and 8 Hands, no doubt, are taken and carried away by her, no News being heard of them ſince they left the Sloop on this Enterprize. 'Tis thought this Snow was very rich, they having heard at Annapolis, that there was ſuch a French Veſſel trading with the Indians in the Harbour of St. John's, and thereabouts all Summer, for Beaver and other Furs. There were near 100 Men arm'd in the Sloop.

Extract of a Letter from St. Euſtatia, *December* 6.

"Laſt Sunday two French Privateers came into this Road, a Sloop and a Schooner, one having ſprung a leak, the other her main Boom; while they were repairing they ey'd ſeveral Engliſh Veſſels that they thought would ſuit their conveniency. Laſt night they being ready to ſail, about 10 o'Clock weigh'd Anchor; and one of their boats, with a number of Men armed, boarded one Capt. Seager, of Maryland: The Captain, hearing a noiſe, came upon deck, where they cut him in a cruel Manner, and knock'd down another; the Captain thereupon went down into the cabbin, and he, with 3 others, jump'd out of the cabbin windows, and ſo made their eſcape, by ſwiming on board other Veſſels. The French went off quietly with the Veſſel; but 'tis to be hoped they will meet with ſome of our Engliſh Privateers, who are off St. Kitts waiting for them.

A N N A P O L I S.

Capt. *Seager*, mentioned in the above Paragraph, after his Veſſel was taken from him, went up to *Guadaloupe*, with Letters to the Governor, who order'd his Veſſel and cargo to be return'd to him; and laſt Wedneſday he arrived ſafe here.

We are inform'd by ſome Travellers from *Virginia*, that the Capitol at *Williamsburg* was lately burnt down.

Laſt Wedneſday, ſome People in *Queen-Anne*'s County, very imprudently looking down a rifled Barrel'd Gun, which was loaded, in order to ſee the Bullet, one *Joſeph Newnam* took hold of it ſaying, *they did not know how*; but as he was looking into it, the Gun very ſurpriſingly went off, and the Bullet went in at *Newnam*'s right Breaſt, and out at his right Shoulder; he cry'd, *Lord have mercy on me*, walk'd a few Steps, and fell down Dead.

Cuſtom Houſe, ANNAPOLIS, *Entered*,

Sloop Friendſhip, John Hutta, from Boſton;

Sloop Bohemia, John Seager, from St. Chriſtophers;

Cleared for Departure,

Sloop Kent, John Garrett, for Rhode-Iſland.

STRAYED from *Portobago* in *Charles-County*, on the 22d of *December* laſt, a dark colour'd Horſe about 14 Hands high, hath a thin Mane, a ſhort ſprig Tail, and pricks up his Ears, Branded on the near Buttock R D, Paces pretty well, and is about five Years old.

Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe to the Owner, living near *Annapolis*, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and all reaſonable Charges.

FRANCIS MAPP.

Will Sail for M A D E I R A,

The latter End of this Inſtant *February*,

The Schooner Holliſter, JOHN FISHER, *Maſter*,

Belonging to *Cheſter-Town* on *Cheſter-River*:

ANY Gentlemen inclinable to Write for any WINES on Freight back, may depend on it's being taken in at the common rate given in *Madeira*.

N. B. The Captain will have Orders not to ſign Bills of Lading for the Delivery of any Quantity leſs than Twenty Pipes, at any other Port or River than *Annapolis*, or *Cheſter*. Letters left at Mr. *John Brice*'s in *Annapolis*, will be taken care of, and be ſure of going in the Veſſel.

Philadelphia, February 3, 1746-7.

ON the 11th of laſt month was committed to the goal of this city, a perſon who called himſelf *John Bland*, on ſuſpicion of his having ſtolen a Negro boy, a ſtallion, and a gelding, which he brought with him to this place. He is well ſet, about 24 years of age, freſh complexion, and light brown hair. The Negro is a likely lad, named *Peter*, about ten years old; by whoſe account it appears, that he was ſtolen by the priſoner from his maſter, one *Giffen*, who lives at a place called *Pon Pon*, in *South Carolina*.

The ſtallion mentioned above, is a ſorrel, about 14 hands high, with a white mane and tail, branded on the near buttock R W. The gelding is a light roan, about 14 hands high, has a ſhort tail, and looks as if lately cut with a knife; he is branded on the near ſhoulder T B in one, and on the near buttock D B; they have both ſaddle ſpots, and are natural pacers.

The priſoner above mentioned, ſince his commitment, has confeſt his true name to be *Uttie Perkins*; and that ſome time in *May*, 1743, he made his eſcape from the ſheriff of *Baltimore* County, in *Maryland*. It alſo appears by a Letter found about him directed to one *Louns*, that he has broke priſon in ſome part of *South Carolina*. And a perſon who has ſeen him there, and knows him well, informs, That he has, for a long time, been a noted horſe-ſtealer in *Virginia* and *South Carolina*, and that a very great reward has been offered for apprehending him.

NICHOLAS SCULL, *Sheriff*.

J U S T P U B L I S H E D,

TWO SERMONS: Together with a PREFACE, ſhewing the Author's Reaſons for publiſhing them.

One of them Preach'd *April* the 23d, 1745, in St. *Paul*'s Church. PROV. xvii, 22. *A merry Heart doeth Good like a Medicine.* —— The other, at St. *Thomas*'s Church, on the Day ſet apart by his Excellency the Governor and his Council, to give GOD Thanks for the Conqueſt of the Rebels by his R. H. the Duke of CUMBERLAND. PSALM cxxiii. 6, 7. *Pray for the Peace of* Jeruſalem; *they ſhall proſper that love thee. Peace be within thy Walls, and Proſperity within thy Palaces.*

By the Rev. Mr. THOMAS CRADOCK, *Rector of St.* Thomas's, *in* Baltimore *County*.

To be Sold by the Printer hereof. [Price 1/6.]

Where may be had,

THE Rev. Mr. GORDON's Thankſgiving Sermon on the Defeat of the Rebels. And,

The Reverend Mr. HUGH JONES's Proteſt againſt Popery, &c. &c.

WHEREAS *Margaret*, the Wife of *Joſeph Giles* of *Elk-Ridge*, has Eloped from her ſaid Huſband: This is therefore to forewarn all Perſons not to Truſt her on my Account; for I will pay no Debts of her contracting after the Date hereof.

Feb. 9. 1746-7.

JOSEPH GILES.

ALMANACKS

ALMANACKS for the Year of our Lord 1747, to be Sold by the Printer hereof.

WHEREAS, *Robert Sutcliffe*, upon his arrival in *Maryland*, publiſhed in the Gazette, an Advertiſement, deſiring thoſe Perſons who were Indebted to him to come and pay off their reſpective Ballances, by which means he hop'd to be ſoon able to pay off what might be due from him to others, he having more than four times as much due to him in this Province, as he owes; but inſtead of any Perſons coming to him to pay him any Money, it has been moſt falſely inſinuated (as he has reaſon to believe, by ſome Perſons who are largely indebted to him, and others that have wrongfully proſecuted Suits againſt him before his arrival, and have ſince been apprehenſive that their unjuſt Practices may be diſcover'd) that the ſaid *Robert Sutcliffe* intended to receive what he could that was due to him, and carry it out of the Province in defraud of his Creditors: By this, and other Artifices, he ſuppoſes they intended to make his Creditors more uneaſy, and preſſing upon him, and thereby ſo much embarraſs him, that he could not proceed in the Settlement of his Affairs, and that the injuſtice of the Suits brought againſt him might not be expos'd: Therefore to remove as far as it is poſſible for him to do in the preſent circumſtances, all manner of Suſpicion that may have been rais'd by any ſuch indirect Means, in the minds of his juſt Creditors, and to prevent their being impos'd on to Diſcount their Demands at an under-value, He hereby Declares and Publiſhes, that his Intentions in coming into this Province, was, Honeſtly and Fairly to ſettle all his Affairs here (in which he was likely to ſuffer, not only by the misfortunes incident to Trade, but by particular abuſes he has received) and pay every Farthing juſtly due from him: And he further alſo declares, that all probable Deductions being made for Inſolvents, *&c.* he has doubly more than ſufficient to do it;—And that after a conſiderable time of ſtay here, without being able to effect his juſt Intentions, and being obliged to proſecute other Affairs, he has put all his Buſineſs here, into the Hands of *Philip Thomas*, Eſq; and Son, who will, to ſuch of the Creditors as chuſe to take their Pay in that manner, give them Aſſignments of ſuch of his Debts as may Ballance their juſt Claims againſt him, as ſoon as they have Settled and adjuſted the Accounts of thoſe that are indebted to the ſaid *Robert Sutcliffe*, which Time ſhall be known, by a Publication in the *Maryland Gazette*; and in the mean Time, if the Creditors will give themſelves the trouble to call on the ſaid Meſſieurs *Thomas*, they ſhall be further ſatisfied as to theſe Affairs.

And whereas ſeveral Actions have been brought againſt the ſaid *Robert Sutcliffe*, and *Wells Bowen*, in ſeveral of the Courts of this Province, ſome of them by Perſons who are really indebted, others by Perſons to whom nothing was due, and the reſt (a Few excepted) for a great deal more than was due, and great Sums, of the proper Money of the ſaid *Robert Sutcliffe* (the ſaid *Wells Bowen* having never been worth a Groat ſince the ſaid *Robert Sutcliffe*'s knowlege of him) have been Attach'd and Condemn'd; which proceedings are not only manifeſtly *unjuſt*, but alſo (as the ſaid *Robert Sutcliffe* is adviſed) *irregular and erroneous*: Theſe are therefore to acquaint the Perſons concerned, that if they will come to a fair Account, and pay back what they have received more than their Due, without further Trouble or Expence, they will ſave themſelves the Charge of endeavouring to Support *unjuſt and erroneous Judgments*, which they may depend the ſaid *Robert Sutcliffe* will not ſubmit to, be the Coſt what it will of being reliev'd from them.

ROBERT SUTCLIFFE.

THE above named *Robert Sutcliffe* having put the management of his Affairs here, into my Hands, and Son; I do hereby Declare, that upon the Inſpection of the Accounts of Mr. *Sutcliffe*, I have Reaſon to believe that what he Declares in the above Advertiſement, as to the State of his Affairs is true; and that we will uſe our endeavours in the Settling the Accounts to do Juſtice to all his Creditors as far as in our Power.

PHILIP THOMAS.

CARRIED away from this City, by the Ice, ſome ſhort Time ſince, a Twelve Hogſhead Flat, ceil'd, ſhe had a ſmall Anchor and Cable, a middle Tranſom, nail'd with Spike-Nails, ſwims low Before, and has a full built Stern.

Whoever returns her to her Owner ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

WM. THORNTON.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Friday the 24th of April *next, in the City of* Annapolis,

A CHOICE parcel of Negroes, conſiſting of Men, Women and Children, (which lately belonged to Mr. *Mordecai Hammond*, deceaſed,) among whom are Nine very good Sawyers.

WILLIAM COCKEY,
JOSHUA OWINGS.

MRS. *Elizabeth Beale*, having Two young Country Born Negro Women, and a Child about ſix Months old, which ſhe would diſpoſe of for Sterling or Current Money: Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe all or any of them, may treat with the Subſcriber, as to the Price.

VACHEL DENTON.

To be LET,

BY the Subſcriber, for any Term not exceeding 21 Years, his late Manſion Houſe, on the North-Weſt Fork of *Nanticoke* River; alſo ſundry Out-houſes, a Store-houſe, Countinghouſe, Pork-houſe, Salt-houſe, Granary-houſes, Milk-houſe, Kitchen, a Prize-houſe with 16 Prizes, all commodious, and conveniently ſituated for the Purchaſe of any Commodities ſuitable for the *London*, *Weſt-India*, or Northern Trade: Alſo ſundry other Lands and Tenements, adjoining or contiguous to bold navigable Water; all at reaſonable Rents.

Any Perſon or Perſons, capable of undertaking the Building of a Ship, at the Subſcriber's Landing on *Nanticoke*, Burthen about 425 Tons, may meet with ſuitable Encouragement from him, or Capt. *Walter Montgomery*, who is appointed Super-Intendant of the Affair. The Plank, Timber, Iron, Proviſions, *&c.* to be furniſhed by

FRANCIS LEE.

January 30, 1746-7.

January, 26, 1746-7.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in *Annapolis*, on the Second Day of *December* laſt, from his Plantation called *[illegible]*, upon the Head of *Pataxent* River, commonly called *Snowden's* River, a hired Servant Man named *Roger Conner*: He is an *Iriſh* Man of a middle Stature, well ſet, and of a ſandy Complexion: Had on when he went away a blue fearnothing Pea-Jacket, and old Felt Hat, Oſnabrigs Shirt and Trowſers: He is very Talkative and ſpeaks loud, eſpecially in Liquor.

Whoever will ſecure the ſaid *Roger Conner* and bring him to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, beſides what the Law allows.

WILLIAM CUMMING.

N. B. The ſaid *Conner* has a Diſcharge from the Subſcriber; but ſince that has Contracted again for another Year.

THE Commiſſioners of the Paper-Currency Office, deſire all Perſons, that hav[illegible] dated in the Year 1725 to come and take up, or renew the ſame: And all thoſe that have Intereſt due on their Bonds, are required to pay the ſame Yearly, as it becomes due; or they muſt Expect to be dealt with according to Law.

The Commiſſioners will attend at the Office every Wedneſday.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,

RICHARD DORSEY, *Clerk of the Paper Cur. Office.*

TO be Sold by the Subſcriber, a Tract of Land containing 400 Acres, lying on *Buſh* River in *Baltimore* County. Whoever is inclin'd to purchaſe the ſaid Land, may be inform'd of the Terms of Sale, by applying to

WALTER DULANY.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his PRINTING-OFFICE in *Charles-Street*; where Advertiſements are taken in, and all Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper.